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FUAD Y.M. QAZANCHI

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Iraqi Press Day celebrations

GENEVA OIL ACCORD A TRIUMPH

16,000,000-Dollar gain for Iraq

The Ministry of Oil and Minerals announced yesterday that Geneva agreement between OPEC member states and the oil companies would realise financial gains to the producing countries far exceeding the nominal losses which seemed to have been sustained by them due to the non-implementation thereof on a retroactive basis.

In the course of a statement to INA, Dr. Fadhel al-Chalabi, the Ministry of Oil Under-Secretary disclosed that Iraq's gain due to the implementation of the agreement would be 16 million U.S. dollars for the period until 1975. Following is the full text of the Oil Ministry statement.

"The Ministry of Oil and Minerals had issued a statement to the press on 10th June, 1973, regarding the Geneva agreement explaining the effects of the U.S. dollar devaluation on the proceeds of the oil exporting countries, the stages of negotiations between the OPEC Ministerial Committee and the operating oil companies and new principles brought about by the recent agreement which amended the Geneva agreement of 20th January, 1972, to the effect of safeguarding the oil resources of signitory countries and making full and immediate reimbursements for the losses they sustained due to the disturbances in the international monetory system which particularly resulted in the deterioration of the value of the U.S. dollar. In explanation of the new agreement we should like to make the following remarks.

a. Regarding the reatroactive implementation of the new agreement, it is worthwhile to note that the agreement, in principle, marked an amendment of a valid agreement, namely the Geneva agreement concluded between six Arab Gulf OPEC member states with the international oil companies on 20th January, 1972, and the other similar agreements concluded by Libya and Algeria, which would continue to be valid until the end of 1975

(Continued on page 5)

EDETORIAL

IRAQI PRESS DAY

Today is the 104th anniversary of the publication of the first Iraqi newspaper Al-Zawra on the 15th of June, 1869. The Iraqi journalists are celebrating this anniversary under the July 17 Revolution which has secured a better future for them and their families by legislating a pension law for journalists. Meanwhile, the Revolution had called on the press to uphold the values and ideals usually upheld by the strugglers and intellectuals in Iraq to defend the soil of the homeland and to be committed to sublime human principles and ethics in the profession and publication, side by side with due attention to be paid to the principles of July 17 Revolution in unity, liberty and socialism.

The Revolution has given due attention to the journalists for their fundamental role in awakening the masses and presenting the honest word and the true reality without exaggeration and without dependence on sensational news on sex and crime which are usually the main interest of the irresponsible press.

Throughout the history of Iraq, the Iraqi press has played an important part in revealing facts and unveiling the backward conditions of the previous regimes since the forties and until the July 17 Revolution.

The underground newspapers of the national and patriotic press have also played an effective role in deepening the awareness of the revolutionary masses — the vanguards which paved the way for the advent of a stable revolutionary regime at the present time.

A greeting to the Iraqi journalists, the loyal soldiers of the homeland who work with sweat and hard thinking to defend the truth and the honest word. Greetings to their glorious day under the freedom which is secured for them by the Revolution.

OAPEC TO MEET IN DAMASCUS

Damascus, Thursday.

The Ministerial Council of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) will hold its 10th meeting in Damascus on June 23, it was officially announced here today.

A spokesman for the Syrian Ministry of Oil and Electricity said the Organisation's Executive Bureau would meet in Beirut on June 19 to approve the Council's agenda.

He added that the agenda was expected to include the question of appointing a new Secretary-General for the Organisation, setting up an Arab oil investments company, building a dry dock in Bahrain and exchanging information on oil.

President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr received at the Presidential Palace at noon yesterday Mr. Sarin Chak, Foreign Minister of the Government of the National Union Front of Cambodia on the occasion of his visit to Iraq.

The interview was attended by Sd. Murtadha Saeed Abdul Baqi, RCC Member and Foreign Minister. (See "lead" page 4).

NIXON'S ANTI-INFLATION PACKAGE FAILED TO HELP AILING DOLLAR

London, Thursday.

President Nixon's anti-inflation package had a generally unfavourable reception outside the United States today and failed to bring about the hoped-for recovery of the U.S. dollar.

The feeling widely expressed by European bankers was that the President's 60-day prices freeze announced yesterday was a weak compromise which would do little to help the American currency.

The dollar, which has fallen in value by about six per cent on average against most European currencies since its 10 per cent devaluation in February, strengthened slightly when markets opened this morning. But in London, it quickly lost all its opening gains to stand lower against some major European currencies than it did before the presidential measures were announced.

BHUTTO MOVES TO RECOGNISE BANGLADESH

Islamabad, Thursday.

Pakistan's President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto plans to go before the National Assembly next week to seek authority to recognise Bangladesh, diplomatic sources said here today.

The heads of foreign missions considered friendly to Pakistan were informed of the proposed move by Foreign Secretary Mumtaz Alvie earlier this week, they said.

BRITISH LOAN TO JORDAN

Amman, Thursday.

Britain is to provide Jordan with a 10 million sterling loan under an agreement signed here today.

The 25-year interest-free loan was signed by the British Ambassador, Mr. Balfour Paul, and the Chairman of the National Board for Planning, Dr. Khalil al-Salem.

The loan will finance certain projects in the three-year development plan initiated this year.

Hafez resigns

Beirut, Thursday.

Dr. Amin al-Hafez tonight tendered his resignation as Prime Minister to Lebanese President Suleiman Franjieh.

Sd. Hafez disclosed the resignation to reporters after calling on President Franjieh at the Baabda Palace near Beirut.

2 EXPLOSIONS IN JAFFA

TEL AVIV, Thursday.

Several Arabs were detained after two explosive charges went off in Jaffa, near here today.

Yesterday an Israeli officer and a Palestinian commando were killed in a clash. Two Israeli soldiers and a border policeman were also wounded.

22 LAWYERS FOR DEFENCE OF 8 BLACK SEPTEMBER COMMANDOS IN SUDAN

Khartoum, Thursday.

A panel of 22 Sudanese lawyers will defend the eight Black September commandos who seized the Saudi Arabian Embassy here and killed three western diplomats last March, the Sudan Bar announced today.

Sadat's flying trip to Damascus

Cairo, Thursday.

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat returned here today from talks on Middle East with the leaders of Libya and Syria.

On Tuesday, he flew to Damascus to brief Syria's President Hafez al-Assad.

An announcement in Damascus tonight said the two leaders affirmed the need for the "national unity of the brotherly Lebanese people and the hazards of slipping towards internal divisions which would not serve the confrontation with the Israeli enemy or the Lebanese people's national interests".

It was reported today that former Jordanian premier Abdul Moneim al-Rifai will arrive in Cairo next Monday with a message from King Hussein to President Sadat.

SPECIAL ISSUE

This issue, which is devoted to the 104th anniversary of the Iraqi Press Day, contains exclusive articles and interviews concerning the history of the Iraqi newspapers industry and the press in general.

On the occasion of the Press Day celebrations, the offices of the Baghdad Observer will close today. The next issue of the paper, 16-page, will appear Monday.

"BUSING" — DETROIT'S EXPLOSIVE ISSUE

Detroit, Thursday.

An appeals court has upheld a district court plan for the busing of school children in Detroit — a decision likely to lead to a final supreme ruling on the explosive political issue.

By a 6-3 decision the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in Cincinnati, upheld the plan under which black schoolchildren from Detroit will go by buses to mainly white suburbs while suburban children go to the inner city.

The sixth circut court ruling is exactly opposite of one made by the fourth circuit in turning down a busing plan for Richmond, Virginia, and its suburbs.

The U.S. supreme court three weeks ago voted 4-4 to let the Richmond decision stand. But its action stopped short of a definite ruling on busing which has been expected since President Nixon came out strongly against the practice, to achieve racial integration.

Now, the attorney for the suburban school boards William Sexton has announced he will file an appeal with the supreme court, and he says he is certain the circuit court decision will be overturned.

At the time the supreme court voted 4-4 on the Richmond issue, Justice Lewis Powell, a former member of the Richmond school board, took no part in the deleberations.

ZIONIST PROBE INTO BRANDT'S HELICOPTER ACCIDENT

Tel Aviv, Thursday.

The Israeli air force is to investigate the circumstances behind the near-crash of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's helicopter as it was caught in gusts of hind atop the Judean mountain fortress Massada on Monday.

Three people were injured in the crash, but the visiting chancellor narrowly escaped injury.

WATERGATE SCANDAL

75,000 dollars paid to Nixon's lawyer

Washington, Thursday.

Maurice Stans, President Nixon's Chief Campaign Fund Raiser, said yesterday he had been told that 75,000 dollars (31,000 sterling) he gave to Nixon's former lawyer was for "a man named Tony".

Stans, former Secretary of Commerce, was questioned about the money on the second day of his televised testimony to the Senate Committee investigating the bugging of the Democratic Party headquarters and its attempted cover-up.

Stans told the Committee yesterday that Herbert Kalmbach, formerly Nixon's lawyer, had told him the money was for "Tony".

He said the lawyer gave no details but that it was to pay the legal fees of lawyers representing the seven men convicted in the bugging conspiracy. Stans said he did not know Tony's identity.

A previous witness before the committee was Tony Ulasewicz, a former policeman, whosaid he was hired by the who said he was hired by the stigative work and later went on the payrol of Kalmbach.

HIGH REWARD FOR FINDER OF TUPOLEV RECORDER

Paris, Thursday.

The commission investigating the crash near here of the Soviet Supersonic airliner Tupolev-144 has offered a reward of 20,000 Francs (about 1,800 sterling) to anyone who can unearth flight recording equipment lost in the disaster, it was announced today.

The plane crashed on the small town of Goussainville on June 3 during a demonstration at the Paris air show. The crew of six and nine people in the town were killed.

REPORTS OF MERCENARY RECRUITING IN AFRICA

Dar-es-Salaam, Thursday.

Tanzanians should take seriously reports of white mercenaries being recruited in South Africa for actions against Zambia and Tanzania, the government newspaper said here yesterday.

The Daily News said in a front page editorial that "according to reports in the western press," plans for mobilising mercenaries had been initiated, and recruitment both inside and outside South Africa was currently going on.

The newspaper said: "It is an open secret that the colonialists and racists in Southern Africa — faced with a revolutionary situation — want to shift the blame elsewhere by claiming they will "hit bases in Zambia and Tanzania".

It quoted one report as describing the tasks of the mercenaries as being: "to enter Zambia and Tanzania and launch attacks, sabotage installations, bridges, railway lines, including the Chinese-built Tanzam railway."

The Daily News warned: "past experience should teach us to take such reports seriously."

Round the World

Rome, Thursday.

Six sub-Saharan countries, already declared disaster areas after a five-year drought. face even worse times ahead if the rains fail again this year, an official of the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) said here yesterday.

The weeks ahead will be critical and everything hinges on the arrival of seasonal rains due between now and August in Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta and Chad.

MELBOURNE: An earth tremor, accompanied by a loud thud, shook Melbourne's South-eastern suburbs about noon local yesterday, but no damage was reported.

PHILADELPHIA: Three firemen were missing and 24 injured as a fire raged out of control Tuesday night in a chemical plant and an adjoining furniture factory.

SAIGON: Five people were killed and another 20 were wounded when an explosion rocked an outdoor cinema in the Mekong Delta province of An Xuyen, the South Vietnamese Command said yesterday.

CAPE TOWN: An increase of 136.7 million Rand (78.5 million sterling) in this year's defence expenditure was due to the high cost of sophisticated armaments, Finance Minister Dr. Nicolaas Diederichs said yesterday.

(Continued on page 3)

U.S. SEEKS TREATY REVISION WITH ICELAND

Copenhagen, Thursday.

U.S. State Secretary of State William Rogers said yesterday he expected "very satisfactory discussions" with his Icelandic counterpart over a revision of the 1951 treaty under which American forces are stationed at the Keflavik air base.

Rogers, who is here on a one-day official visit before today's NATO ministerial council meeting, said he had not yet had a chance to study the formal Icelandic request for revising the treaty.

He said however he had already discussed the question with Icelandic Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson and plans to continue the dialogue with him here.

THE DAIRY ADMINISTRATION

TENDER NO. 24/1973 — FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEN MILLION ICE-CREAM ALUMINIUM FOIL CORNETS AND LIDS OF 100 CC CAPACITY.

TENDER NO. 25/1973 — FOR THE SUPPLY OF 100,000 SHEETS OF PUKKAFILM OF THE INTERLEAVED KRAFT.

TENDER NO. 26/1973 — FOR THE SUPPLY OF 1,000,000 ROUND TINS WITH LIDS FOR PROCESSED CHEESE.

Tenderers registered at the Chamber of Commerce and holders of Income Tax Certificates and Agents who are licensed by the Registrar of Agencies in the Directorate General of Registration & Supervision of Companies are invited to participate in the Tender according to the Specifications and General Conditions which may be obtained from the cashier of The Dairy Administration, Abu-Ghuraib, against payment of ID 1/000 for each tender which is unrefundable.

Tenders shall be marked with number and title and submitted in sealed envelopes before 12:00 noon of 30th June, 1973, and 3rd July, 1973, and 7th July, 1973, respectively.

A Bank Guarantee or endorsed cheque equal to 5% of the offered amount should be submitted with the Tender.

Offers shall remain firm until the final award of the Tender.

Incomplete offers shall not be considered and The Dairy Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any other offer.

M. T. Hayali

Baghdad Observer No. 1635. Dated 15/6/1973.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRARIAN REFORM
STATE ESTALISHMENT FOR AGRICULTRAL DEVELOPMENT
GENERAL POULTRY COMPANY

NOTICE FOR TENDER NO. (95)

SECRET TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF VETERINARY PREPARATIONS

Tenderers are invited by the General Poultry Company for the supply of Veterinary Preparations in accordance with the conditions and specifications which may be obtained free of charge from the headquarters of the Company, Banks' St., Commercial Bank Building, Baghdad. Tenderers willing to participate in this Tender must produce their offer to the "Tenders Committee in the State Establishment for Agricultural Development, Naji Jawad Building, Sa'adoun Street, accompanied with initial deposit for an amount equal to 2% of the total value of the offer not later than the close of business on Wednesday, 4th July, 1973.

The successful tenderer shall be asked to increase the amount of the deposit to 10% of the total value of his offer.

KHALID H. AL-RAWI
Director General

Baghdad Observer No. 1635. Dated 15/6/1973.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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THE IRAQI PRESS IN 1973

By: FUAD QAZANCHI

Generally speaking, one can say that the standard of the Iraqi press, as far as editing, printing and production is concerned, has gone up. But, it is highly important to note that the public is now looking—under the influence of the serious and honest dailies and periodicals — at the Press with greater deal of respect and appreciation. At the same time, public opinion is now regarding the task of the dailies far more than getting news and information to the people.

It is, as the public opinion reflects, getting the news and information to the people faithfully, understandingly and knowingly. This change in the view of public opinion vis-a-vis the Press is indebted to the scientific and information guidance given to those responsible for the daily papers and to the democratic line, opposed to imperialism, Zionism and reaction, adopted by the July 17 Revolution and reflected on the Iraqi press. Also, the spread of education and the growing number of educated people have played a role in raising the circulation of the Iraqi dailies and magazines sold inspite of competition by the Lebanese and Egyptian dailies and periodicals. The total number sold of the leading dailies — Al-Jamhuriya, Al-Thawra and Al-Taakhi — is about 110 thousand daily. If the number sold of the weekly Al-Fikr Al-Jadeed is added to the above, the total number becomes far greater. The Department of Press and Journalism at the University of Baghdad and the seminars of the Ministry of Information, coupled with the progressive political national and nationalist education given by the principal parties in Iraq, played a fundamental role in raising the standard of the Iraqi Press.

It behoves us to point out at this juncture to the underground internal papers issued by the three parties: Al-Baath issues "Al-Thawra Al-Arabia", the Commlnist Party issues the "Ittihad Al-Shaab" and the Kurdisan Democratic Party issues "Khebat", which together distribute about 150 thousand monthly for their members at the present time.

The Iraqi public opinion is deeply interested in the political press because the parties are taking part in the national government and because they have agreed to the contents of the National Action Charter embodying the tasks of the current stage and clarifying the progressive revolutionary policy and the unitarist, socialist and liberation struggle, in an atmosphere rich in democratic interaction and faith in the objective scientific outlook in expressing opinion and in discussion.

The number of the dailies in Baghdad is eight. One of them deals with sports and athletes and most of the rest are political. Also, there are the weekly political newspapers — Al-Fikr Al-Jadeel and Al-Rasid and Alif-Ba. There are two monthly magazines: Baghdad l'Opinion in French and Al-Thaqafa Al-Jadeeda. There is another political magazine, Al-Thaqafa. which rather concentrates on educational and literary aspects.

The following dailies, weeklies and monthlies are significant in the sense that they have great influence on the Iraqi public opinion:

DAILIES

Al-Jamhuriya (The Republic): Karantina, Baghdad; founded 1963, re-founded 1967; Editor-in-Chief; Saad Qassim Hammoudi; Circ. 25,000. Special issues on occasions.

Al-Thawra (Revolution): Aqaba Bin Nafi's Square, P.O. Box No. 2009, Baghdad; F. 1968; Organ of the Arab Baath Socialist Party: Editor-in-Chief; Tariq Aziz; Circ. 70,000. Special issues on occasions.

Al-Taakhi (Brotherhood); Baghdad, re-founded 1968. P.O. Box No. 5717; Organ of the Kurdistan Democratic Party; Editor-in-Chief; Dara Tawfiq; Circ. 25,000.

"The Baghdad Observer"; Karantina, Baghdad, P.O. Box No. 257; F. 1967; Editor-in-Chief; Fuad Y.M. Qazanchi; Circ. 5,000 (English language).

WEEKLIES

Alif Ba' (Alphabet); Karantina, Baghdad; Editor-in-Chief; Sami Mahdi; Circ. 10,000.

Al-Fikr Al-Jadeed (The New Ideology); Baghdad; pro-Communist; Editor-in-Chief; Dr. Hussein Qassim Al-Aziz, F. 1972; Circ. 30,000.

Wa'ey Al-Ummal (The Workers' Consciousness); Editor-in-Chief; Mohammed Ayish; P.O. Box No. 2307; Organ of the General Federation of Trade Unions; Circ. 25,000; (Arabic and Kurdish); F. 1968.

Sawt Al-Fallah (The Voice of the Peasant): Organ of the General Federation of Peasant Societies; Editor-in-Chief; Latif Al-Dilaimi: Circ. 15,000; F. 1968.

MONTHLIES

Al-Thaqafa Al-Jadida (The New Culture); pro-Communist; Editor-in-Chief; Mukarram Al-Talabani; Circ. 3,000.

Al-Thaqafa (The Culture'; Marxist; Editor-in-Chief; Dr. Salah Khalis; Circ. 2,000; F. 1968.

Sawt Al-Talaba (The Voice of Students); Organ of t he National Union of Iraqi Students; bi-monthly; Circ. 25,000; F. '968.

Al-Muthaqaf Al-Arabi (The Arab Educator); Editor-in-Chief; Amer R. Al-Samarra'ie, Circ. 3,000; F. '968.

It is worth mentioning that the Ministry of Information is supervising the policy of 18 dailies and monthly magazines incluling Al-Jamhuriya, Baghdad Observer (in English), L'Opinion of Baghdad (in French), Howkari (in Kurdish), Yurd (in Turkish), Alif Ba', Al-Muthaqqaf Al-Arabi, Al-Aqlam, Al-Turath Al-Sha'bi and Sumer (in Arabic and English).

Also, other ministries and government establishments supervise the policy of 43 weekly, monthly and quarterly magazines including Al-'Ilm Wal-Hayat, Al-Shurta, Al-Iqtisad, Bajwarda and Zant (in Kurdish) Jeel, Risala, Al-Um Wal-Tuful, Al-Qawmia, Al-Tawtheeq Al-Tarbawi, Al-Tharra and Al-Muchtama' (in English issued quarterly), Al-'Alam and Al-Naft (by the National Oil Company) and Al-Gamarik.

There are also 38 other dailies, weeklies and monthly magazines issued by organisations, societies, vocational unions and clubs including Wa'ee Al-Ummal, Sawt Al-Fallah, Al-Kitab (by the Iraqi Writers and Authors Society), Shamsi Kurdistan (in Kurdish), Al-Adeeb Al-Mu'assir (by the Union of Iraqi Men of Letters), Al-Majalla Al-Tarikhia (by the Iraqi History Society) and Al-Iqtisadee.

In addition to what has been mentioned previously, there are eight more scientific magazines issued by scientific centres and institutes such as universities, colleges, and societies including Majallat Al-Jami'aa Al-Mustansiriya, Al-Majalla Al-Tubbiya Al-Iraqiya, Al-Muhandis, Al-Geologi, Tub Al-Atfal, Kulliyat Tub Al-Asnan and, 'Emadat Kulliyat Al-Adab.

The number of the papers issued in the country in Kurdish is nine and that of the papers issued in Turkmani is three.

SIGNIFICANCE OF IRAQI PRESS DAY

We celebrate today the 104th anniversary of the Iraqi Press Day. Iraqi journalists used to celebrate this occasion with lengthy articles and festive gatherings. They used to talk on its heroic role in the struggle against imperialism and reacuonary. Some, as usual, write on "AL-ZAWRA", the first Iraqi newspaper,

the day on which it appeared (June 15, 1869) is considered the Iraqi Press Day.

The Iraqi Press Day means more than this: it is a day devoted for reviewing and discussing what press has already offered to the whole people of our country on one hand, and to the people working in newspapers on the other. Needless to say, the Iraqi press is up to the level of its responsibility in providing people with the necessary information and in denouncing the bourgeois plans and out-of-date ideas of those who are not interested in the way our country is building up its economy. Yet, there are *some serious shortcoming which are still treated unproperly. For example, printing, designing and distribution are still not to the standard.*

The human side of the Press (journalists) are still not satisfied with their conditions. It is true that the July 17 Revolution has made big steps forward in improving the journalists conditions, but, as journalism is a sensitive job, it is necessary to make everybody convinced with his job so that he can give his best. The Journalists Pension Law is one of the big achievements all Iraqi pressmen are still waiting for.

Anyhow, journalists should look back to see what have they realised during the last twelve months. Not only this, but also to look forward to their future to see how to improve their conditions within public interest.

—SAADI AL-HADITHI

ROUND THE WORLD

(Continued from page 2)

ATHENS: Christos Economou, political editor of the opposition daily Athens News, has resigned in protest against the Greek Press Law and the imprisonment of the paper's publisher.

GENEVA: President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia arrived here by special plane yesterday for a private visit to Switzerland. He will address the annual conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Geneva next Tuesday.

TEHERAN: Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-Fei arrived here today for a three-day official visit. Mr. Chi is the first Chinese leader to pay on official visit to Iran since the two countries established full diplomatic relations two years ago.

PEKING: Britain yesterday reached an agreement with People's China allowing British overseas airway corporation to fly to Peking by way of Hong Kong, a British spokesman said here.

AMMAN: The Soviet Union has offered to admit more Jordanian students to Soviet universities and other educational institutes, it was announced here.

Iraqi-Cambodian talks start

The Iraqi-Cambodian talks started at the Foreign Ministry premises yesterday morning.

Sd. Murtadha Saeed Abdul Baqi, RCC Member and Foreign Minister led the Iraqi negotiating team, while Mr. Sarin Chak, Foreign Minister of the government of the National Union Front of Cambodia led his country's delegation.

The Iraqi party comprised Dr. Mawlood Kamel Abid, Iraq's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China and *Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Sd. Mundher Araim, Director-General of the Political* Department, Sd. Taha Dawood, Director of the Socialist Section at the Foreign Ministry Political Department. The Cambodian delegation comprised the first Secretary at the Cambodian Embassy in Cairo and Suk Sovonik, the Personal Secretary. —INA

Basrah Central People's Council to meet subsidiary councils

The Central People's Council of the Basrah Governorate has decided to hold meetings with the subsidiary People Councils recently formed to discuss the requirements of the masses.

The Council has also decided to hold mass symposiums to which a number of senior officials will be invited to discuss the various requirements of the citizens. It has asked a number of committees formed by it to prepare reports on cultural, educational and economic affairs to be discussed in these symposiums. — INA

Oil delegation back from Damascus

The technical oil delegation arrived in Baghdad yesterday at the conclusion of a 3-day *visit to Damascus during which it held talks on the expansion of Iraqi oil pumping via* Syrian territories.

The delegation comprised representatives from the Iraqi National Oil Company and the Iraqi Company for Oil Operations. —INA

Foundation stone for new Journalists Union building

Sd. Hamed al-Jebouri, Minister of Information is due to anchor the foundation stone for the new Journalists Union building this evening, within the context of the Iraqi Press Day celebrations.

The new building is to be located at al-Zawra Park, on an area of 4,000 sqm. It will comprise a library, a club, a number of meeting and conference halls. —INA

Mr. Sarni Chak, Foreign Minister of the Government of the National Union Front of Cambodia placed a wreath of flowers on the Unknown Soldier Monument.

The ceremony was attended by the Staff Brig. Commander of the Baghdad Garrison and a number of officials.

RCC authorises S.A.C. to purchase its own machinery

The Revolutionary Command Council has authorised the Supreme Agricultural Council to conclude agreements, directly, with Iraqi and foreign authorities on the supply of machinery, equipments and materials required for its activities, without the mediation of the Ministry of Economy or any other authority.

This resolution has been adopted in view of the urgent need to enhance the supply of machinery and equipments for the execution of projects covered by the Investment Programme and ordinary budget of 1973-74 fiscal year. — INA

Textiles factory studies expansion of production

The polyprophline factory will commence production next month of bags made of petro-chmicals, at a capacity of three million bags annually.

A spokesman of the State National Company for Textiles said that studies are being carried out at present for increasing the production capacity of the factory upto 5 million bags annually.

On the other hand the spokesman mentioned that the company is at present making studies for establishing a production line for blank non-woven carpets in the carpet factory in Dawoodi at a cost of 300,000 dinars.

The factory which has cost 325,000 dinars is at present producing 138,000 square metres annually of woven carpets, 102,465 square metres of blank carpets and 22,572 pieces of small-size carpets.

The company is also studying the extention of vegetarian fibres factory in Saddat al-Hindiya at factory is 455 tons annually. — INA

Rules and regulations for transfer of workers under study

Sd. Wahid Ibrahim, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs presided over the first meeting of the special committee for working out the draft regulations on the rules for transferring workers within the same governorate by the competent administrations in the cases required by public interest in the public sector of work.

The committee has arrived in its meeting at the elaboration of elementary formulas for the regulations concerning the transfer of workers inside and outside the governorate, as well as the regulations on the management of affairs by the administrations, together with ensurance of the workers' rights and adherence to the provisions of the Labour Law Number 151/1971.

The committee will hold another meeting next week to discuss the completion of the discussions on non-deprivation of transferred workers from the right of objection at the Labour Court, and the Court's right of annulling the transfer in case it regards it as violation of the Labour Law and the work contract between the worker and the employer. — INA

PRESIDENCY AUDIENCES

President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr received at the Presidential Palace yesterday morning Sd. Ne'ma al-Ne'ma, Iraq's Ambassador to France on the occasion of his presence in Iraq.

CALLERS

Mr. Sarin Chak, Foreign Minister of the Government of National Union Front of Cambodia called at the Presidential Palace yesterday morning and signed the Visitors Book on the occasion of his visit to Iraq.

Sd. Salah Omar al-Ali, Iraq's Ambassador to Sweden, Sd. Sadiq Haider, Member of Iraq Court of Cassation and Sd. Abdul Wadood al-Sheikhly, Director-General of Protocols at the Foreign Ministry also signed the Visitors Book prior to their departure abroad.

Sd. Abdul Muhsen Abdullah abul-Khail, Director-General of the Iraqi Airways Administration signed the Visitors Book on the occasion of his return from abroad.

Survey of Asbestos Industry proposed

The Industrial Department of the Ministry of Planning asked the State Asbesto Company to make surveys of the asbestos industries in some parts of the country in coordination with the National Minerals Company.

The department stressed the importance of preparing a joint and detailed study between the two companies for discussing the possibility of economic exploitations of raw materials as a result of big extensions in the field of asbestos industry in the country.

A number of extensions have been recently caried out in the asbestos plants and pipes factory in Baghdad; and it is intended at present to establish an asbestos pipe factory in Kirkuk to provide pipes for the work of the field drain taps of the Kirkuk irrigation project.

On the other hand, the Industrial Department of Industry will shortly complete the studies concerning the preparation of the quantitative targets of the industrial sector in the country.

The department has completed the production plan for processing industries for the years 1975-1985, which will be utilised for the preparation of the studies concerning the National Development Plan, in connection with fixing the new investments and the preparation of the production plan of the industrial institutions. — INA.

Air control trainees graduate

The second batch of the airport control and approach, which opened last month at the Directorate-General of Civil Aviation has recently graduated.

The trainees, numbering eight officials of the air control in the International Baghdad Airport and the Iraqi Ports Administration, have received practical and theoretical lessons in the air control services, air laws, airport control services, approach, air navigation, auxiliary equipment for air navigation and wireless communications. — INA

Youth preparatory committee leaves for Cairo

Sds. Deiah al-Sheikhly and Reiad al-Najim, members of the Iraqi national preparatory committee of the 10th World Youth Festival to be held in Berlin from 18 July to 5 August, left to Cairo to discuss with the Egyptian youth the coordination of a united Arab stand in the festival.

Iraqi-Jordanian civil aviation talks start tomorrow

The Directorate General of Civil Aviation is to start Iraqi-Jordanian talks tomorrow for coordination between Baghdad regional aviation centre and Amman regional aviation centre.

A Jordanian delegation, comprising engineer Muwafaq Murtadha and Sd. Ellias Nhaba, is to stay four days in Baghdad to hold talks with an Iraqi delegation comprising the Diretor of Air Control, Director of Basrah Port and a number of experts. —INA

33 telecomm. trainees graduate

The 4th batch of trainees within the management development course on telecommunication was graduated in a celebration attended by Dr. Rashid al-Refa'ie, Minister of Communications who stressed the necessity of filling in the forms of the course evaluation with accurate and objective information, for a sound analyses and proper training.

The number of graduates was 33. — INA

GDR firm to execute Rumaitha Irrigation project

The Ministry of Irrigation has awarded a tender for the execution of the 6th stage of Rumaitha irrigation and drainage project to Techno-commerce establishment of GDR at a cost of ID. 64,630.

The new stage which is to be completed within 120 days comprises the supply and installation of a pumping station consisted of three units with mechanical and electrical accessories; it also covers the construction of dwellings for the project personnel. — INA

Soviet C.P. delegation continues Basrah visit

The Soviet party delegation paid a visit yesterday to the works of the State Company of Fertilizer Industry and the State Company for Paper Industry and got acquainted with the historical and civilisational sites of the Basrah Town. The delegation went on a cruise in the Shatt al-Arab.

The Soviet delegation, led by comrade Aramn Novink, Secretary of the Minsk Branch of the Communist Party Belorussia, has arrived Basrah on a 2-day visit to the governorate within its visit to Iraq lasting eight days.

Accompanied by a number of comrade members of the Basrah Organisation of the ABSP the delegation paid a visit to Sd. Khalil Kawan, acting Governor of Basrah.

The acting Governor greeted the delegation and said that the visit was a step in the path of consolidating Iraqi-Soviet friendship ties. He presented souvenirs to the members of the delegation.

Comrade Novink said: "We have got the impression, during our visit, of a great enthusiasm on the part of the Iraqi people for maintaining its gains and achieving more gains under the revolution. He confirmed that the Soviet people and the Soviet Communist Party was behind the Iraqi people for building its future and following a path of friendship and cooperation.

The chairman of the Soviet delegation presented the acting Governor with a souvenier. — INA.

IN BRIEF

● The Presidency affairs department has authorised various ministries to purchase cars produced by the State Company of Mechanical Industries, without reference to it. The department put the condition that appropriations should be available in the stage

● Dr. Saheb Dhaha, Director General at the Ministry of Oil and Minerals is to give a lecture on "Nationalisation and its Economic Aspects" at the premises of the Iraqi Economists Association in Hillah next Wednesday.

GENEVA OIL ACCORD A TRIUMPH

(Continued from page 1)

In fact, among the reasons for the emergence of difficulties in the course of negotiations which had preceded the conclusion of the agreement dated 1st June, 1973 was the insistance of the companies on adherance to the Geneva agreement provisions, to be effective until 1975. However, the OPEC representatives demanded that any agreement to be reached in amendment of Geneva agreement should be implemented on a reatroactive basis. The companies rejected this demand on the pretext that the prices of oil exported prior to the conclusion of the new agreement had been defined under the provisions of Geneva agreement, then in force; thus it would not be practical to ask the buyers to make up for price increases on a reatroactive basis.

It is to be noted in this respect that the agreements to be concluded on a multilateral basis should be considered in terms of their ultimate consequences, and viewed as a deal implying a set of factors to be taken collectively, without separating each from the other. Proceeding from this concept, the OPEC member states considered the subject of retroactive implementation against the additional financial benefits they secured from the companies, which, in fact, exceeded the so-called financial losses emanating from the failure on the part of the companies to observe the retroactive principle. Moreover, the agreement of 1st June provided for a retroactive implementation of certain terms, to be elaborated in Iraq.

b. On assessing the financial consequences of non-implementation of the new agreement in full to the period from the U.S. dollar devaluation and the conclusion thereof, note should be taken of the fact that the said period did not extend from the date of the devaluation on 13th February, 1973 to the conclusion of the agreement on 1st June, 1973, as any price re-adjustments on the basis of upward and downward movements of currencies in terms of the dollar would require a period of time for the calculation of currency exchange rates with a view to exploring whether such changes had been to the extend of 1 point or more; this would also require another period of time between the calculation of currency rates and the readjustments in the posted prices.

According to the old agreement, the period for such calculation was three months, i.e. calculation would be made on 1st March, 1st June, 1st September and 1st December. Upon the emergence of changes which would require price re-adjustments, the period between the calculation and re-adjustment would be one month. Under the new agreement, the periods were reduced to one month and one week respectively.

Therefore, even if we assume the implementation of the new agreement on a retroactive basis, i.e. if we assume that the new agreement was in force on the date of the dollar devaluation (13th February, 1973), the calculation of changes in the currency rates will have to be made during one month period in which such devaluation has taken place, then the price re-adjustment should be made one week afterwards. In other words, the re-adjustment should have been made on 1st March 1973 had the new agreement been effective at the time. However, under the provisions of the old agreement, the re-adjustment would be made on 1st April, 1973, on the assumption that the calculation of currency rates would be made on 1st March 1973. This actually happened in respect to the re-adjustment of Basrah oil prices (1st April 1973).

Accordingly, the period for assessing the financial effects of the retroactive principle should not imply that between the date of the dollar devaluation and the effective date of the agreement; rather between 1st March 1973 and the date of the agreement conclusion, on the assumption that the new agreement was valid on the said date. The period should be that extending from 1st April 1973 (the date of the actual re-adjustment of Basrah oil prices by 5.8 per cent in implementation of the then effective agreement) to 1st June, 1973 (the date of the new agreement under which prices were re-adjusted by 11.9 per cent rather than 5.8 per cent).

Therefore, assuming that the provision of the new agreement were implemented on a retroactive basis as from 1st April, an increase of 10.1 cents per barrel would have taken place in Basrah oil prices for the exports of April and 12.6 per barrel for the exports of May, whereas the government proceeds rose by 6.1 cents per barrel for the exports of April and 7.6 cents per barrel for the exports of May.

Considering total exports of Basrah oil during April at 2,693,296 tons and during May at 2,386,206 tons, then the total of the so-called loss in the Iraq government proceeds would be 2.847 million dollars.

However, the said loss was more nominal than real; against the non-implementation of the agreement on a retroactive basis, the OPEC member states secured additional financial gains far exceeding, in respect to Iraq, the above-mentioned figure.

Among the gains so secured were:

1. The current agreement considers the rates of currency fluctuations for a full month, for conducting the re-adjustment. On calculating such rates during May, for specifying the first increase in oil prices, i.e. the increase of 11.9 per cent received on 1st June, it was found out that the depreciation of the US dollars against other currencies was higher during the second half of the month, as compared to the average of the month as a whole.

This prompted OPEC to demand that the average of the second half of May be adopted, which would result in a higher price increase than the full month average, as provided for in the agreement and emphasised by the companies. The difference in prices due to such calculation, at 4.3 cents per barrel, was in favour of the producing countries, hence an increase of 2.6 cents per barrel in government proceeds, which was accepted by the companies.

Applying this difference on BPC exports of June, an increase of 500,000 US dollars would take place in the government proceeds.

Should the US dollar link with other currencies remain unchanged, i.e. if no other depreciation befell the US dollar following the conclusion of the agreement, the difference would continue in favour of OPECstates month after another.

2. The agreement between the producing countries and the companies involved the principle of re-adjusting oil prices in a manner reflecting the full depreciation of the dollar. However the formula submitted and stressed by the companies would result in an increase of 0.3 cent per barrel in the government proceeds, as compared with the formula introduced by OPEC. The former would have resulted in the progressive increase of the said difference with the elapse of time against the interest of the producing countries.

The implementation of OPEC formula which was ultimately accepted by the companies, on the Basrah oil, resulted in an increase of at least 1.78 million dollars in the government proceeds during the currency of the agreement.

3. On the calculation of the mathematical mean of the floated currencies of Japan and Italy, OPEC member states demanded, and the companies agreed to, the calculation on retroactive basis for the months of April and May, which would result in an increase in the posted prices of Basrah oil exports, and consequently an increase in government proceeds by 320,000 dollars for the said period.

The latest Geneva agreement has put right many of the defects of the previous agreement. Besides the financial advantages of the new agreement, elaborated by the aforementioned Ministry of Oil and Minerals' statement, it has eliminated an important defect involved by the old agreement, pertaining to the exclusion of the 5-cent amount involved within the annual increase in posted prices, from the re-adjustment process vis-a-vis the dollar fluctuations. This would have implied the depreciated of the dollar. Notwithstanding the OPEC demand to amend the old Geneva agreement, in view of the low rate of posted price increase, as compared with the dollar devaluation, the new agreement has met such old demand and provided for including the 5-cent amount in such calculation. In other words with effect from June 1st, the 5-cent amount was added, beginning with 8.49 per cent, raised to 12.65 per cent, thus leading to an increase of 6.1 cents per barrel, with the government securing an additional increase of 0.7 cent per barrel in its proceeds.

The implementation of the said difference to the production of Basrah Petroleum Company during the remaining period of Geneva agreement would result in the following increases in government proceeds:

6,860,000 dollars for the 5-cent addition to the price early in 1973;

5,800,000 dollars for the 5-cent addition to the price early in 1974;

2,430,000 dollars for the 5-cent addition to the price early in 1975.

The new agreement provided for other terms of great financial effects on proceeds, in terms of beginning with the implementation of price increase upon the devaluation of the U.S. dollar; reduction of depreciation rates against other main currencies which would require an increase in posted prices etc.

PRESS ROUNDUP

The daily AL-THAWRA editorial was dedicated to comment upon the address of Comrade Saddam Hussein at the summer work camp. It wrote:

"In the visit made the day before yesterday by the Leader-President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr and Comrade Saddam Hussein to the popular work camp in Abu Mnaisir, where hundreds of students of both sexes are working during their summer vacation for reviving the salinity-struck lands of this region and turning them into arable land, Comrade Saddam Hussein, in response to the wish of the Leader-President, spoke of this type of social activity and its connection with the moulding of the new man, the building of the country and the preparation for the material and moral requirements of victory in our national and pan-Arab battles".

Al-Thawra went on to say: "Among the revolutionary formulas employed by the 17 July revolution, has been that of voluntary work. Throughout the past years the masses from various sectors rushed — under the guidance of the Party and the popular organisations — to construct agricultural, irrigation and housing projects, and set up popular clinics, schools, roads etc.

"The initiative of the National Union of Iraqi Students in setting up a summer work camp for students of both sexes in the region of Abu Mnaisir has been an important link in the series of the splendid voluntary work initiatives extending across the past years. This initiative has received special attention from the Party and revolution leadership, and from the leader-President and Comrade Saddam Hussein in particular, who have visited it more than once and spoke to the students. The speech of Saddam Hussein the day before yesterday to the students participating in this experiment has been a general evaluation of it, and a disclosure of its future prospects and its relationship with the general struggle we are waging against the state of imperialist domination and Zionist usurpation, of fragmentation and backwardness and against the negative phenomena.

"The primary value of this work — as expressed by Comrade Saddam Hussein — is the promotion of the spirit of collective work. This question is of considerable importance in a society which the imperialist and Zionist forces and the factors of backwardness have tried to fritter away, whereas the spread of the spirit of collective work and sacrifice in society would provide it with big energies and resources whether for struggle or construction."

Al-Thawra then continued: "In the present circumstances we are facing, the circumstances of the imperialist and Zionist offensive, the question of popular mobilisation and revolutionary moulding of Arab man is of utmost importance. The man "who does not sweat for building his country will not give his blood in its defence". At present we are in urgent need of the new man who sweats for building the country and gives his blood for its defence, because we *cannot leave the destinies and dimensions of the battle against the imperialist-Zionist enemy to the capacity and initiatives of the existing regimes"*

Al-Thawra then wrote — in conclusion: "The building of the country and the preparation of the basic requirements of the citizens are among the most important prerequisites for attachment to and love of the country among people. Although the construction process will not be completed in a fortnight, but will require hard and protracted work, the path to the realisation of full attachment between the citizens and the country is the path of construction. Hence, the experiment of the youth participation in construction and the revival of arid lands and their transformation into green, flourish ng land, assumes special importance in the general revolutionary process of liberation and construction of the new society."

PLAN FOR PROVIDING FERTILIZERS TO COOPERATIVES

The committee on ensurance of fertilizers for the plant production plan for the next two winter and summer seasons has discussed the ways for providing these fertilizers.

In a meeting held under the sponsorship of the first Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, the committee decided that the joint agricultural cooperatives receive the required loans from the Agricultural Bank at the beginning of next August to avoid the expenses of the fertilizers which are intended for delivery at the middle of the month, while the local cooperatives will start getting loans on the first of next September to cover the value of the fertilizers which they need.

The joint cooperatives will pay their loans not later than the middle of September, while all the loans given by the Agriculture Bank to the joint and local cooperatives will be paid at the beginning of next November.

The committee also agreed that the State Company for Fertilizer Industry in Basrah export 5500 tons of the ammonium sulphate fertilizers during next July to repay their obligations in export, while keeping the rest of the output for local usage.

The committee asked the State Company for the Import and Distribution of Chemicals to reserve its available quantities of fertilizers, estimated at 7000 tons of super phosphates and 9500 tons of compound fertilizers; and also the import of 20 tons of super phosphate fertilizers for the forthcoming summer season. — INA

ENGLISH PRESS IN IRAQ

(By KHALID H. AL-RAWI)

PRESS BEFORE JULY 14 REVOLUTION

The English press published in Iraq were associated with British imperialist occupation. When Basrah was occupied in 1914 by the British forces, the British administration purchased all private printing presses and seized the government press. All printing presses were collected in one house. Two small bulletins were published daily under the heading of "Reuters News." They covered the news of the First World War, one was in English and the other in Arabic.

The bulletin was converted into a daily, in the editing of which John Philby and his colleagues the British propagandists took part. The occupation administration felt that it was necessary to establish a standing newspaper propound ing its policies and preparing the public opinion for the acceptance of the forthcoming events. It had therefore, instructed a collaborator to run a paper in his name. He run the "Basrah Times" early in 1915 in four languages namely Arabic, English, Persian and Turkish. This newspaper continued publication regularly for five years. It was later in the mid of 1921 replaced by the "Times of Mesopotamia". It was renamed as "Iraq Times" and its offices were moved from Basrah to Baghdad.

On 8th February 1919 "Iraq Mirror" magazine was published both in English and Arabic. The British administration had given a special care to this magazine which was supervised by Miss Bell.

The official government Gazette was first published in January 1921. On top of its first page the United Kingdom emblem was put and under it were the words "Iraq Government Gazette". The title was put in small Arabic letters under the English letters. Each page of the paper was divided into two long columns, one in English and the other column printed a translation of the English text. In 30th October 1921 the British emblem was removed after coronating Faisal as King of Iraq in a bid by the British authorities to give prominence to King Faisal's authority and give the impression that a new Iraqi government has begun taking a policy far more attached to the homeland than to Britain. This was a part of Britain's plan to imply to the public that it had no direct role in discharging the affairs of the country. This newspaper was freely distributed over the government offices.

"Baghdad Times" had already appeared in Baghdad which was run by the Anglo-Iraqi Printing and Publications Company Limited to serve the interests of the British occupation and express their opinions. The first number of this newspaper appeared on 1st January 1918.

It appeared regularly throughout eight consecutive years. In 1926 one of its pages appeared in Arabic. After a few years the Arabic page was cancelled.

The "Iraqi Commercial" Newspaper published as a magazine on 1st June, 1922. It appeared once a month in Basrah. It was authorized by the Ministry of Commerce in Baghdad. It was concerned with economic and financial news and advertisements.

When the government published its Iraqi Gazette Magazine on December 8, 1922 to publish statements in Arabic, the Iraqi government Gazette appeared in the English language only.

On June 11, 1923 the railways department published a newspaper to help the public in getting information on the time-tables of departures and arrivals of trains, fares and so on. The "Iraqi Commerce, and Statistics Collection" newspaper was published in Baghdad by authorization of the Ministry of Commerce. Its disappeared for good when the Commerce Ministry was cancelled on July 30, 1922. Its first issue appeared in early June 1922 in English and Arabic and dealt with statistical questions.

The British administration had established in Baghdad "Al-Salaam Library" to serve its political ends. The library committee published a quarterly in Baghdad in Arabic and English under the title of "Treasury". It covered description and review of old books as well as new books dedicated to the library. This journal was first published in January 1923. It was run for a year then it disappeared. This was the first library journal to be published in Iraq.

In Basrah the "Economy Magazine" which was a scientific journal dealing with economics and agriculture was published in English and Arabic in April 1928. It disappeared after three issues only.

The 'Iraq Courrier" was published in Baghdad as a general economic daily in English and Arabic on December 10, 1930. It did not complete the first month of its age.

"Babylonia" magazine appeared on 1st January 1931 in English. It covered Iraqi postage stamps in particular and Arab stamps in general as well as philately, and after its second issue it disappeared in May 1931.

Among the famous newspapers which appeared at that time was the "Baghdad Time" which was published by the Times Company. It was well known for its clear support to the reactionary government's policies. The licence of this paper was cancelled on July 14, 1958.

All newspapers and magazines which were published in English before the Revolution were identified with the government's policies and known for their attachment to British policies.

NEWSPAPERS AFTER JULY 14, 1958 REVOLUTION

Following the July 14 Revolution in 1958, licences were issued for the publication of a number of daily and weekly journals, including "Al-Amiloon Fi al-Naft", a non political Arabic-English monthly which started publication on January, 31 1961, to deal exclusively with the affairs of IPC, BPC and MPC workers. (IPC operations were nationalised on June 1, 1972, and the monthly ceased); "Iraq Times", a political daily licensed on February 17, 1963, closed down on November 18, 1963, resumed on November 24, 1963 and cancelled on January 8, 1969.

The Geographical Association was granted a licence for the publication of a quarterly non-political Arabic-English magazine on September 3, 1961, which was cancelled on March 8, 1963. A licence was granted for the publication of the "By-Logical Review" — a scientific annual of Arabic-English review — on April 25, 1963, which was cancelled on November 18, 1963. Another licence was granted for the publication of "Legal Sciences" review — a quarterly legal, non-political, Arabic-English-French magazine — on September 2, 1962, which was cancelled on February 8, 1963. A licence was granted for the publication of "Economic Affairs" review on April 25, 1963, cancelled on November 18, 1963, resumed on November 28, 1963, cancelled on April 1, 1964, resumed on May 30, 1964, cancelled on January 10, 1967, resumed on March 2, 1967 then cancelled on April 2, 1968, for violation of the licence terms.

"Al-Fikr Al-Arabi" (English-Arabic) political weekly was licensed in Mosul on February 17, 1963, cancelled on November 18, 1963, turned into non-political on November 30, 1963 and cancelled on January 8, 1969.

The Baghdad Bureau for Translation, Publication and Advertisement was granted a licence on May 28, 1964 for the publication of "Baghdad Weekly" — a bi-lingual (Arabic-English) non-political daily.

A licence was granted for the publication of "Iraqi Merchant" Arabic-English magazine on June 26, 1963 and cancelled on November 18, 1963. A licence was granted for the publication of a commercial, non-political weekly newspaper entitled "Trade Exchange" on May 18, 1966. "Trade In a Week" — an English commercial weekly was licensed on June 21, 1964 and ceased on September 1, 1964. The "Philately" monthly (Arabic-English) magazine was licensed on June 4, 1958 and cancelled on February 8, 1963. The "Amateur" — a non-political (Arabic-English) weekly was licensed on November 28, 1963 and cancelled on June 7, 1964.

The "Koran Memorisers" were granted a license to publish a non-political periodical entitled "Principles of Islam" on June 2, 1968, which was cancelled on January 8, 1969. A monthly magazine "Arab Petroleum and Economy" was licensed on January 26, 1965, cancelled on March 12, 1967, resumed on May 30, 1967 and cancelled on July 10, 1967. "The Engineer" Magazine (Arabic-English scientific quarterly) was licensed on June 21, 1964 and cancelled on January 8, 1969. A quarterly review of the medical profession was cancelled on November 18, 1963. "Social Appeal" — a literary (Arabic-English) monthly was cancelled on May 9, 1960, the "Philitely" Quarterly (a non-political Arabic-English review) was cancelled on May 9, 1960. "Rafidain Valley" magazine — commercial monthly (turned into tourist Arabic-English weekly) was licensed on August 9, 1960 and cancelled on February 8, 1963.

On December 3, 1967, the Law for the State Organisation of Press was promulgated, and "Baghdad Observer" emerged as a political daily. In 1968 the new Publications Law was promulgated, thus newspaper licences were cancelled and the State Organisation of Press and Printing, attached to the Ministry of Information, undertook the publication of a number of newspapers, including the English political daily "Baghdad Observer".

The following English magazines are currently published: "Mosul Medical College Review", "Biological Research Centre Review", "Endemic Diseases Review", "Engineering College Review" (Baghdad University) "Natural History Museum Review", "Baghdad Quarterly Review" (published by the Ministry of Information in English), Rafidain Agricultural Review" (published by

(Continued On page 7)

'Iraq Government Gazette.

حريدة الحكومة العراقية

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

THE BAGHDAD OBSERVER
Editor-in-Chief
FUAD Y.M. QAZANCHI
Political Daily
AL-JAMAHEER HOUSE FOR PRESS

The Baghdad Observer was established on December 3, 1969, following the establishment of the Press Public Sector by law. The first issue of the Baghdad Observer appeared on December 6, 1969.

The paper started with three editors and three translators. At present there are four editors, three sub-editors, eight translators, five proof-readers and four part-time editors for the special pages (literature, economics, arts, science and medicine and variety).

The Baghdad Observer is a subcriber to Reuter's news agency and INA (Iraqi News Agency) which circulates news of the Middle East news agency, A.P., the French News Agency, ADN, Novosti and Tass.

Being a public sector newspaper, it is affiliated to the Ministry of Information.

Four editors-in-chief have so far been in charge of the Observer since its first published; namely, Sd. Khalis Azmi, Sd. Jalal Abdul Qader, Sd. Mohammed Khedher Abbas and the present Editor-in-Chief, Sd. Fuad Qazanchi, who took over on 1st March 1973.

The total circulation of the Observer is about 5,000 most of it sold abroad. A large number of foreign embassies, institutes, libraries and personalities interested in the Middle East developments subscribe to the paper. Over 1,000 copies of it are sold in Baghdad City.

SPORTS

BAGHDAD OPEN WEIGHTLIFTING CHAMPIONSHIP TODAY

Under the patronage of Brig. Fahmi al-Kaymakchi, Member of the Iraqi Olympic Committee and the Director of the Police Sports Games, the 2-day Baghdad Open Weightlifting Championship will be opened this afternoon (6.00) at al-Iskan Youth Centre, under the supervision of the Iraqi Weightlifting Federation, Sd. Farouk Fuad Secretary of the Federation announced yesterday.

The weight-in of the weightlifter participating in the championship who will represent the Directorate of Military Physical Training and Sports Games; the Directorate of Police Games, Youth Centres and Sports Clubs., will take place at 5.000 p.m. this afternoon (Friday).

Sd. Fuad, in his statement also said, that the Federation during last meeting decided to organise a tour to the Arab Gulf Emirates to meet their national teams in friendly bouts; the date for these friendly will be fixed in due course.

ASPECTS OF DOCTRINAL JOURNALISM EXPOUNDED

(Continued from page 8)

particular journalism needs more support to be able to keep developing in the field of journalism, to attain the standard of Arab and world developed press and to be able to play its role better and better, in realising the people's objectives of full liberation, and establishing the progressive form of society on the basis of the brotherhood of nationalities and alliance of national forces."

"THE BAGHDAD OBSERVER"

Asked about his opinion of the role played by the foreign-language journalism in revealing the real face of Iraq and the great intellectual development achieved therein, the Editor-in-Chief of "The Baghdad Observer", says:

"The foreign-language journalism plays a basic role at this current stage through which Iraq is passing following the July 17 Revolution, as such a journalism has to carry over the truth faithfully to the foreign reader of the transformations taking place in Iraq in the economic, social and cultural fields and to reflect, by means of its political articles and comments, the sound line of the July 17 Revolution and the democratic atmosphere the Revolution has created for the growth of the progressive awareness and thought and for its light against the bourgeois thought which was dominant before the July 17 Revolution, except in the underground press of the progressive parties.

"As regards the reports and the special pages, these have a definite role to play in the foreign language press, viz: they present distinct glimpses and true pictures of the civilisational growth and cultural development in Iraq. This is why, therefore, the report, or article, is chosen on the basis that its language speaks, on the whole, to the foreigner as far as the outlook and the interest is concerned, concentrates on the outstanding civilisational landmarks and on the important Iraqi figures only, and attempts to publish comprehensive articles and comments without going into secondary details which are of no concern to the foreign reader.

"The national and the nationalist problems, however, must be displayed in such a way that the foreign reader can easily grasp the truth of the political conditions and the role of the parties, the mass and vocational organisations in the march of the July 17 Revolution which aims at the consolidation of national unity from within, as well as the Arab unity, and at supporting the nationalist problems, particularly that of Palestine and the Zionist occupation, at emphasizing the role of the masses in the destiny battle being waged for the liberation of Palestine and their role in triumphing over reaction, dictatorship and foreign monopolies and at putting final end to the imperialist influence in the Arab region.

"In addition to the points we mentioned above, "The Baghdad Observer" is deeply concerned with linking the Revolution of Iraq to the contemporary Arab revolution and to the liberation developments taking place in the Third World, as well as emphasizing the struggle of peoples still moaning under the yoke of colonialism, in a truthful style devoid of exaggeration; our Daily also aldresses all the peoples of the world with the object of having them have the same outloook as ours in the fight for restoring all our rights and respurces, of getting them to respond positively with our opinions by way of the review we give of developments affecting their lives negatively, or positively, and of finding a common way of effecting understanding between the Arab people and the peoples of the world."

BAGHDAD GUIDE

EMERGENCY CALLS
Fire Tel. 68061
Electricity Tel. 69321
Water Services
(leakage & shortage) Tel. 68571
Ambulance Tel. 32866
Civil Defence Tel. 87687
Emergency Hospital Tel. 68161
Night Duty Police Tel. 89931
Emergency Police (Najda) Tel. 04
Tourist Services Tel. 68361

BAGHDAD RADIO
(All broadcasts local time)
URDU — 19, 48 m from 5 to 6 p.m.
ENGLISH — 31m from 10.30 to 11.30 p.m.
TURKISH — 49m & 222m from 9.30 to 11.30 p.m.
GERMAN — 31m from 11.20 to 1200 a.m.
RUSSIAN — 41 m from 10 to 11 p.m.
PERSIAN — 49 m & 222 m from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
SWAHILI — 31 m from 5 to 6 p.m.
BALUCHI: 49,22 m. from 7.30 — 8.30 p.m.
ARAMAIC (Syriac): 38,222 m. from 8.30 — 9.30 p.m.

CINEMAS FROM JUNE 11 to 18

AL-NASR
"The anger"
(Arabic)

SEMIRAMIS
"Murder and love"
(Foreign)

ATLAS
"Unforgetable love"
(Foreign)

GRANADA
"House under trees"
(Foreign)

KHAYAM
"Isebella"
(Foreign)

NUJOUM
"The end of a killer"
(Foreign)

BABYLON
"The chess"
(Foreign)

SINDBAD
"Word of honour"
(Arabic)

IRAQI AIRWAYS

IRAQI AIRWAYS
From Dubai — Abu Dhabi 10.45 a.m.
K.L.M.
To Amsterdam — 9.45 p.m.
B.O.A.C.
From London — 8.25 p.m.
M.E.A.
To Beirut — 8.00 a.m.
From Beirut — 10. 55 p.m.

BAGHDAD TV.
CHANNEL 9.
Champion 10.15 a.m.
The Fugitive 1.00 p.m.
Shannon 9.00 p.m.
Channel 7.
The Wild Wild West 10 p.m.
Daily English news bulletin is on the air between 10.45 and 11.00 p.m.

ENGLISH PRESS IN IRAQ

(Continued from page 6)

the College of Agriculture, Mosul University), "Sumer Magazine" (published by Directorate General of Antiquities, Ministry of Information), "Iraqi Agricultural Review" (published by the College of Agriculture, Baghdad University), "Medical College Review" (Arabic-English published by Medical College, Baghdad University), "Iraqi Geological Society Review", the "Biological Society Review," "College of Dentistry Review", College of Dentistry and Science College Reviews" (Baghdad University), "Medical Professions" (Arabic-English review) and "Engineering" review (Higher Industrial Institute).

NOTICE NO. (351)

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROJECT

MINITSRY OF MUNICIPALITIES

THE SEWERAGE BOARD

TENDER FOR

NASSIRIYAH DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE SCHEME

(STAGE 1)

The Sewerage Board invites the experienced tenderers to participate in tendering for the abovementioned Contract. The works comprised in the Tender consist of the following:—

1 — Construction of approximately 48 kilometres of subsidiary and main sewers ranging in diameter from 30 to 165 cm., together with the construction of manholes, house connections, street inlets and other ancillary works to the network.

2 — Construction of two sewage pumping stations including all civil, mechanical and electrical works for the supply and installation of machinery and equipment for the pumping stations.

3 — Widening and deepening of the existing Bazool Drainage Canal approximately 3750 meters long.

4 — Construction of a sewage treatment plant including all civil, mechanical and electrical works for the supply and installation of machinery and equipment for the treatment plant together with the construction of various buildings for admiration, control, maintenance and other ancillary works.

The contract shall be awarded to one main contractor responsible for the Civil Engineering Work and the Mechanical and Electrical equipment required for the project. Any offer not including the mechanical and electrical equipment may not be accepted. However, offers from equiment contractors shall be accepted for all the equipment and installations in the pumping stations and treatment plant as outlined in the Tender.

Iraqi tenderers should be members of the Chamber of Commerce, bearing income tax certificate for this year and classified as first class contractors according to the Planning Board's Classication.

Tenders must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit either in cash, certified chek or by a bank guarantee of the sum ID. 70,000/- (Seven Thousand Iraqi Dinars) for the contract as a whole (Civil, Mechanical & Electrical works) and ID. 10,000/- for the Mechanical & Electrical part valid for period of not less than six months from the closing date of the Tender.

Two sets of the tender documents plus one set of the drawings can be obtained from tht Sewerage Board's Office against payment of ID. 50/- (Fifty Iraqi Dinars) which sum is unrefundable.

Tenders and accompanying documents as required above and as specified in the "Instructions to Tenderers" of the contract documents should be submitted in separate sealed envelopes clearly written on the outside the name of the Tender together with the name and address of the Ministry of Municipalities and deposited in the Tender Box at the Ministry of Municipalities before 12.00 noon on Wednesday August 29, 1973.

D.G. & Chairman
of the Board of Directors
Dr. Najmiddin Abdul Latif

Baghdad Observer No. 1635. Dated 15/6/1973.

ASPECTS OF DOCTRINAL JOURNALISM EXPOUNDED

Journalism is both an industry and an art; it is a humanitarian industry because it deals with peoples' reputations and thought, expressing their feelings, goals and activities. This requires of a newspaper to possess a noble message rejecting to be linked with the exploiters and dark forces, and at the same time playing keenness to deepen its responding with the interests of toiling masses and their revolutionary vanguards.

Struggler President on the centenary of Iraqi Journalism in 1969, confirmed that: "Journalism, this 'Fourth Authority', has the right to supervise and criticise; this being so, journalism, on the other hand, is given the task of serving the people. To picture journalism as a body, the thudding heart of this body is represented in the masses, who are the source for the live material, and through whom the real meaning of life comes forth."

Today, Iraqi journalists are celebrating their 103rd Journalism Day; a look to the past is certainly an interesting thing to do, keeping in mind that Iraqi journalism has done too much during the past century. History for journalism was full of every tormentation, hence official hirelings, backwardedness and suppression which was most represented in the then Publications Law. Under the yoke of this brutal Law, published under the Ottoman rule in 1890, and until the year 1963, the Iraqi press suffered too much, until the promulgation of Publications Law No. 82.

Yet, and despite all harsh measures and legislations, Iraqi journalism proved to have the ideological steadfastness, bravery and honourable stands which managed to reflect to the dictatorial regimes patriotic viewpoints believing that journalism was both a profession and message. Here, it is worth mentioning that underground journalism had its prominent role in the patriotic march of the entire Iraqi journalism, as such a journalism had, due to its nature, compensated the absence of democracy under previous regimes.

AL-THAWRA

In reply to a question on the role of political journalism, hence Al-Thawra Daily, in conveying truth to the masses, the Editor-in-Chief, Sd. Tareq Aziz, pointed out, "Political journalism assumes a guiding role in the process of mass mobilisation, the process of combating concepts which run counter to the masses' interests, and conveying facts to all popular masses. Party Journalism is a truthful mirror reflecting the aspirations and desires of the people, tackling their problems in a scientific manner proceeding from an objective conception of the process of social change, and depicting the urgent need to overpass the under-development and sediments of the past.

"Within this context, national press organs in our country have undertaken an important and honourable task in the process of mass orientation. Following July 17 Revolution, party journalism has had, in the course of tackling the destiny issues of our nation, to go beyond all traces of despair stemming from the defeat of June 5, 1967, and undertake the obligation of defending the real effective forces which maintain the basic interest in liberation and which had been denied the opportunity to undertake their pioneering role in the process of confronting the forces of imperialism and Zionism.

Al-Thawra has always reflected, in a vivid and responsible manner, the above concept through tackling the prerequisites of the current phase of Arab revolutionary movement and Arab struggle. Al-Thawra has exposed the submissive, defeatist and reactionary forces, and has been contributing considerably to defending the Palestine armed revolution and confronting the schemes drawn up to undermine it.

"Through an objective and systematic introduction of the dimensions of alliances between the national, progressive and nationalist forces, and the role to be undertaken by the Arab progressive front in confronting the schemes of Arab nation's enemies, i.e., imperialists, Zionists and reactionary forces, Al-Thawra has placed specific principles for such alliances within a practical perspective.

"Under these delicate circumstances of the Arab revolutionary movement, Al-Thawra has defined the features of the pathway to be adopted in confronting conspiracies; the pathway of organised, mobilised and well-equipped Arab masses to lead the thorny thoroughfare of struggle, within the context of a long-term popular war, through to the attainment of the objective of liberation.

"Journalism adherent to scientific and revolutionary ideology, the progressive course of struggle, plays a role, under conditions of crisis and setbacks confronting revolutionary movements, not less effective than the arms raised by the masses against their enemies."

AL-TAAKHI

Speaking of the role of the party journalism played in mobilisation of the masses following the July 17 Revolution, and especially after the announcement of the historic March 11 Manifesto, Sd. Dara Tawfeeq, Editor-in-Chief of Al-Taakhi Daily, says: "The role of the journalism in mobilising the masses is a distinct one, and in fact, it still is at the head.

"Journalism, like any other information media, is a two-sided weapon. It can be a tool and a means in the hand of the exploitative classes and the reactionary forces to strike at the interests of the masses and to fight their aspirations, as well as an instrument in the hands of the rising classes, the nationalist forces and the toiling masses to serve their mobilisation, to defend their interests and prepare them to wage the battles for their own denied rights.

"In spite of the fact that reaction dominated, for a long period of time, a large part of the Iraqi press and attempted to prohibit the freedom of the progressive press in different ways and means and exploited its domination of journalism by directing it against the liberation and democratic interests and aspirations of the people; yet, the national, progressive and particularly party journalism, stood fast in the field of struggle and kept on playing its role in the defence of the rights of the masses, the interests of the people and the homeland and in exposing colonialism, reaction and the schemes antagonistic to the hopes and aspirations of the citizens.

"The press of the national parties: the Democratic Party of Kurdistan, the Arab Baath Socialist Party, the Iraqi Communist Party, and that of the other nationalist and progressive forces, has played, before and after the July 14 Revolution, an outstanding role in this field, and did fill a distinct place in our press life since the July 17 Revolution, both in mobilising the party masses and other sectors of the people, behind the basic slogans to the stage through which the country is passing. The more important development which made itself clear in this field, is the fact that journalism is no longer confined to the Arab Baath Socialist Party alone. Sometimes later, some journals came into light giving expression to opinions held by other national forces. Following the March Agreement our daily (Al-Taakhi) started coming out. Later on, the Iraqi Communist Party was allowed to issue a weekly paper called (Al-Fikrul-Jadeed). Our Kurdistan Democratic Party used to believe always that it is necessary to provide the requirements needed to recognise the freedom of the press and to expand that freedom to contain all the national, and progressive nationalist forces so that they may all be able, along the progressive national line accepted by all, to disseminate their ideas among the masses and help awaken them.

"The party journalism, on the whole, played important roles in spreading the progressive revolutionary line of authority, in expounding the significance and dimensions of the great steps taken in the country, their effect on the future of the Iraqi people and the necessity of preserving them. We, here, particularly ment. on the March Agreement, the clarification of the national and nationalist rights of the Kurdish people as a complimentary part of the democratic rights of the Iraqi people, the historic nationalisation decision and its immediate and ultimate dimensions, striking at the economic interests of imperialism in the region, making the people conscious of the necessity of endurance and the importance of the slogan "Oil As A Weapon in the Battle Against Imperialism and Zionism", in addition to other important steps such as the Labour, Pension and Social Security laws for workers, the Agrarian Reform, the liberal line followed in the foreign policy, the explanation of the dangers of the colonial conspiracy against the Iraqi and Arab peoples, the question of the ever-growing Israeli dangers of aggression and Israel's ignoring the rights of the Palestinian people. Furthermore, the role played by the press in mobilising the people to realise the significance of the unity of its national forces and the consolidation of its internal front, deserve mentioning.

"Our paper (Al-Taakhi), along with its national duties, undertakes other great tasks also. Being the sole official paper expressing the opinion, or point of view, of a nationalist and democratic Kurdish party within the framework of Kurdish nationalism, it has to shoulder essentially the task of getting the Iraqi people acquainted with Kurdish nationalism and its legitimate aspirations and that of promoting and deepening the everlasting Arab-Kurdish brotherhood, and that of other nationalist minorities against colonialism and reaction, with the object of establishing the progressive form of society, Al-Taakhi has also played a role that is not less in importance than that mentioned above. It has acquainted the Kurdish people with its brother, the Arab people, with its aspirations and with its destiny problems of which the cause of Palestine is the most outstanding.

"At a time when we evaluate and appreciate the great role which is being played to the party journalism and wish it more success along the path it has been treading, we would like to say that the

(Continued on page 7)

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